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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 16, 1917.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.  
TO PROBE CAR STRIKE.  
I AM THINKING—REJOICE!  
PETERSON OVERTHROWS TESTIMONY.  
LABOR AND THE WAR.

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JUNE 30, 1917.

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Deposits .....	61,281,129.62
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,176.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717



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## American Federation of Labor

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The thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in Buffalo, N. Y., last Monday morning under most unusual circumstances, the President of the United States being present in person and addressed the gathering.

As is the case every year rumors are rife to the effect that Samuel Gompers is this year to be defeated for the presidency of the organization and that many other changes are to be made along the lines desired by the radicals but it is more than probable that when officers are elected, there will be few, if any, changes in spite of the noise being made by the malcontents.

The Executive Council in its report makes a demand for "adequate and direct" representation of wage earners at the world peace conference at the close of the war and declares "all vestige of the conceit that the nation belongs to the ruler" must be wiped out before the people of the world are really secure in their freedom.

No room is left for doubt that the United States Government has the unanimous support of organized American labor in the war, and it is asserted with equal emphasis that the vital interests of the average citizen demand that he have a voice in the readjustments due to come with peace.

Optimism over labor achievements is tempered with a warning that benefits obtained from emergency opportunities must be based on principles of human welfare and not come as the result of taking advantage of the nation's necessity. Freedom of expression is upheld, but the report says those who abuse this freedom to undermine the nation's free institutions should be punished as traitors.

Under the heading "Labor and the War" the report says:

"Under all circumstances it is the duty of any government to protect its people against willful and wholesale murder. People unwilling to make the supreme sacrifice in support of the Government which undertakes to make that principle good are undeserving to live and enjoy the privilege of free, democratic government."

An international agreement to secure peace without "vindictive" indemnities or territorial changes is advocated. It is stated:

"It is an imperative duty from which there is no escape that wage earners as well as all other citizens of this republic support our government in its righteous effort to defend principles of humanity and to establish democracy in international relations. Because we desire permanent peace it is our duty to fight and sacrifice until these purposes can be achieved.

"When nations can send representatives to negotiate peace terms in accord with this concept we maintain that the basic provisions of the peace treaty should be formulated with regard to the rights and welfare of the men, women and children constituting the nations rather than the governments of the nations. The governments should be only an instrumentality of the people, instead of dominating and actuating their lives.

"We hold that the same principles should apply to relations between nations and that secret diplomacy should be replaced by diplomatic representatives responsible to the people of their own people and received by either the parliament of the country to which they are accredited, or by a representative of the people, responsible to them.

"Working people have never been properly represented in diplomatic affairs. We insist, therefore, that the Government of the United States provide adequate and direct representatives of wage earners among the plenipotentiaries sent to the peace congress, and urge upon the labor movements of other countries to take like action.

"We urge the adoption of the following declarations as the basis upon which peace must be negotiated:

"(1) The combination of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice, and, therefore, peace in relations between the nations.

"(2) Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

"(3) No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.

"(4) No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

"(5) Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle: 'No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.'

"(6) No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of the world peace.

"In addition to these basic principles, which are based upon declarations of our President of these United States, there should be incorporated in the treaty that shall constitute the guide of nations in the new period the following declarations:

"(1) No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 have been employed or permitted to work.

"(2) Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

"(3) Establishment of trial by jury."

"Many of the problems of reconstruction cannot be worked out during the war while feeling is so intense. The situation and opportunities which peace will bring will be without precedent. It is of paramount importance that labor shall be free and unembarrassed in helping to shape the principles and agencies for the future.

"We suggest, therefore, all prejudices and partisan spirit can best be eliminated by reconstructing international labor relations and thus bring to new problems and a new era, activity



and co-operation unhampered and unperturbed by former alliances or old feuds.

"The basis of reconstruction should be the trade union movements of the various countries. We recommend that an international labor conference of representatives of the trade union movements of all countries be held at the same time and place as the World Peace Congress that labor may be in touch with plans under consideration and may have the benefit of information and counsel of those participating in the congress."

Reconstruction after the war will raise new issues, the report holds, and the nation cannot discard lightly the idea of service engendered by co-operation of all classes against a common enemy. Pointing to the experience of Great Britain, the council says:

"There has been a recognition of the principle that those associated in the work of production ought to have a voice in the management of those things concerning their interest and welfare. There has been recognition for the thought that industrial disfranchisement is as unjust as political disfranchisement.

"A central efficient employment agency with its branches are plainly necessary in performing the gigantic task that is now before the Emergency Fleet Corporation and in the necessary work of production of war supplies.

"We recommend that some action be taken in this convention, insisting upon our Government to make such plans for demobilization so that men will remain in the employment of the government until they can be provided with remunerative employment through Government agencies, unless they have employment opportunities already open to them."

Since the war began, the report says, the American labor movement has secured the "best agreements with the Government that have been secured in any other warring countries."

"The agreements established a new period in the industrial world," says the report, "a period in which the Government has sanctioned standards based upon principles of human welfare and has substituted these standards for the old system under which profits were paramount."

Concerning the suggestion for the conscription of labor, the report says:

"Immediately after the declaration of war it was proposed that men in industry should become part of a semi-military organization to be directed and controlled by our military establishment, to the end that those employed in industry could be shifted from one location to another.

"Because of its military feature, the proposition was opposed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor. In the light of the experience gleaned in foreign countries, it appears that the shifting of workers has not only been necessary, but vital to the carrying on of the great conflict. Several plans have been proposed, but none thus far has been accepted as a proper solution of the problem.

"If the war continues for any considerable period, this question will have to be met. The primary agency necessary for dealing with proper adjustment of workers is a national employment bureau, equipped to give workers information of employment and employers information of available workers. It is one of the necessary and essential activities of the war that certain industries on occasions are called upon to materially increase production, and, in this event, some plan must be inaugurated to meet the needs of the Government."

The report recognizes the possibility that war conditions may bring about a "more general advent" of women in industry. Demand is made that equal pay be given for equal work without regard to sex.

"We know," says the report, "freedom of expression, which is one of the great opportunities

of a free people, constitutes an equally potential opportunity for the enemies of our country. Those who abuse the freedom of the press in order to endanger the perpetuity of our republic and to undermine our free institutions, should be punished as traitors to the nation. Freedom must not be confused with license."

Urgent recommendation is made that the eight-hour day be expanded by administrative authority to all commerce and industry as a war measure and the report adds:

"The failure of all concerns to adopt the eight-hour basis is the cause of more industrial discontent than any other one condition."

Communications favoring the holding of a Pan-American Congress have been received from labor organizations in Cuba, Peru, Argentina, Mexico, St. Kitts Island, British West Indies and Porto Rico.

There has been practically no constructive development in international relations since the last convention, the report says. Pacifist movements to distract the nation's attention from the business of war are answered by the re-publication of the declarations adopted by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy at Minneapolis.

Intimidation and deportation of striking wage earners in the West are denounced.

#### YOUR PART.

The Food Administration at Washington has now perfected its organization for the control of commodities while they pass through the hands of large manufacturers and merchants. A comprehensive licensing system practically eliminates speculation, hoarding or profiteering on a large scale. But the farmers and small retail merchants are not regulated under this licensing system, and here is where the co-operation of the public is required to secure the benefits of Food Administration along democratic lines. Uncle Sam does not propose to interfere directly with the daily routine of the household or small store, except through co-operation on democratic lines. Food Administration, therefore, calls not only for food saving by every American, but for intelligent purchasing of food supplies from day to day and refraining from hoarding. The machinery for stabilizing prices on flour, bread, canned goods, cold storage products, and other basic necessities of life, is now in operation. The retail merchants are expected to buy only such supplies from week to week as will take care of their customers, just as the flour miller and bread baker are required to limit their production to what is actually necessary to take care of the people they serve. To buy more than one needs is not only unjust to others, but bad business for the person who endeavors to gain something in this way. It is largely excess buying and hoarding by housewives, moved by fear of scarcity or higher prices, that has raised prices in the past, and this evil the Food Administration is trying to overcome. Therefore, buy only for your own requirements, help keep the flow of food commodities sane and stable, help your retail merchants in their efforts to take care of your needs, and if you find any disposition in your community to get into a panic about food articles or either to charge or pay unreasonable prices, understand that this is contrary to the real purpose of Food Administration and that it is your duty as a citizen to oppose it, and also that if the aggregate of such local fears and overcharges grows large enough to reach into the manufacturing and wholesale trades, which are under Food Administration licenses, this licensing system will stop it—for that is precisely what it was designed to do.

#### CARPET LAYERS STRIKE.

Union carpet layers went on strike last Saturday to enforce, it is reported, that section of its agreement calling for a Saturday half holiday.

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**TO PROBE CAR STRIKE.**

The United States Mediation Commission, headed by Secretary of Labor William B. Willson, will conduct an investigation of the strike against the United Railroads with a view to bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

This was agreed to by the Commission, after John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, with representatives of the striking carmen, laid the matter before the Commission and urged that body to exert every means at its command to induce the United Railroads to recognize the new Carmen's Union, composed of striking employees of the company.

While Secretary of Labor Willson said that the United Railroads strike was a little out of the line of work programmed for the Commission, yet when he was made to realize the arbitrary position assumed by the United Railroads toward its employees and those interested in maintaining industrial peace in San Francisco, he readily consented to probe the car strike.

Thousands of union men employed on Government work at the Union Iron Works signed a petition to Secretary of Labor Willson urging him and his Commission to endeavor to get the United Railroads to consent to recognize the Carmen's Union, so that they might ride to and from their work on cars operated by union men. They cited the fact that at present they are compelled to walk long distances to and from their work or else patronize cars operated by non-union men and strikebreakers, which they refuse to do.

The men employed by the Union Iron Works argued that on account of having to walk to and from their work they are physically unfit to render 100 per cent efficient service on the Government work on which they are employed. They stated in their petition that unless the strike is soon settled they fear that the Government work will be seriously interfered with.

In line with President Wilson's statement before the convention of the American Federation of Labor that "while we are fighting for freedom and democracy in Europe we must see to it that labor at home is free," Carmen's Union No. 768 advised the Commission that practically every man employed by the United Railroads prior to the strike purchased a Liberty Bond, contributed to the Red Cross war fund, etc., and that 225 members of the union have already been drafted, still the United Railroads denied them the right to organize and is compelling every man who returns to the employ of the company to surrender his union card and to sign a pledge that he will have nothing to do with a labor organization while in the employ of the company.

**BROUILLET TO WED.**

A. W. Brouillet, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, is about to take unto himself a wife.

The charming bride-to-be is Miss Anna Jensen, formerly employed as bookkeeper at the Philadelphia shoe store, where Brouillet was once employed as a salesman.

The happy event will take place next Sunday at Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Brouillet will spend their honeymoon in Southern California and will take up their residence in San Francisco two weeks hence.

Brouillet was recently appointed assistant to the inheritance tax attorney.

**MCGUIRE IN BUFFALO.**

M. J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union, accompanied by Mrs. McGuire, is attending the convention in Buffalo, N. Y., of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. McGuire will protest to the convention the decision of the United States Labor Adjustment Board in the wage controversy in the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast.

**I AM THINKING—REJOICE!**

By Chester M. Wright.

I am thinking.

I am thinking hard.

I am the man that has done all the hard work of the world through all of the ages. I am the man that has fought all the wars of the world.

I am the man that has made every beautiful and useful thing in the world—always.

I have never thought much; I have just worked.

But now I am thinking. I am thinking hard.

The mad chaos of the world has driven me to thought.

This is something new in the world.

When I think, it means that a new force is loosed upon the world and upon the society that is in the world.

I have been abused and burdened through long ages.

I have accepted my burden as something that had to be because it was. Sometimes I accepted it because superstition made me afraid to protest; sometimes I accepted it because I was taught it was wrong and immoral to protest—always I accepted it blindly, without thinking.

Today, I tell you, I am thinking. I am thinking hard!

Today I am fighting a great war; I am doing everything that must be done in fighting that war. And I feed the world while I fight.

I see that this war is a great flame in which everything in the world is tested. What is best will remain; what is impure and intolerable will go.

It is going to be so, largely because I am thinking.

I have never thought while other wars were fought.

Because I am thinking today great powers are bowing to my will. I will see that they bow when this war ends.

I will see that the lash is never flung across my naked back again.

I have found out that I am the foundation upon which all that is good and useful and necessary is built.

The world cannot be anything without me.

This is a great discovery. It will place its mark on everything that is to come.

For I shall not forget what I have learned; and I shall keep on thinking.

I am going to see that the world is made safe and happy for all people; I am going to see that the tyrant is forever forbidden a place among men; I am going to see that liberty is made lasting and complete.

I am thinking. I am thinking hard. Those who have robbed and despoiled and tricked and lied and scourged humanity will not like this. I know that.

But I am glad. In my blood there is a bounding and joyous thrill. I am exalted. I am awake and alive and I am powerful beyond all measure.

I, Labor, am thinking, thinking, thinking.

Humanity, rejoice with me, rejoice! All that is dark and brutal and unclean, beware!

I am thinking today! It is marvelous to think! World, rejoice.

**BOOSTING HOME PRODUCTS.**

"Purchase union-made crackers manufactured in San Francisco by well-paid workers, employed under sanitary conditions at union wages and hours," is the advice of the Cracker Packers' and Cracker Bakers' Unions of San Francisco, who are waging an active campaign against the National Biscuit Company, an Eastern concern, which is unfair to organized labor. These unions claim that if the people will refuse to purchase the products of this unfair firm it will be compelled to unionize. At any rate, the unions claim, San Franciscans should patronize local concerns, which are fair to organized labor.

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### PETERSON OVERTHROWS TESTIMONY. By Frederick Esmond.

Out of a galaxy of brilliant prosecution witnesses there are two "stars of the first magnitude" who have shone conspicuously in every case up to the present one.

They are the two Edeau women, mother and daughter, from Oakland. But ever since the trial of Rena Mooney, their lustre has been steadily on the wane. Their evidence in that trial was so completely impeached that it counted for nothing with the jury that acquitted Rena Mooney.

And now during the Weinberg trial the testimony of Captain Walter J. Peterson, formerly police chief of Oakland, and now an officer in the One Hundred and Forty-third Field Artillery, has completely discredited all the so-called evidence that Mrs. Edeau gave on the stand on Wednesday of last week. On that occasion she repeated the story that she had given in the previous trials as to the identification of Mr. and Mrs. Mooney, and Billings having been at 721 Market street, and further swore that Weinberg was the man she had seen cranking an automobile standing there. But in course of a stern cross-examination by Defense Attorney Thomas O'Connor she became so badly involved that she rapidly came near to the verge of hysteria, and Judge Seawell himself had to intervene to save her from the maze of contradiction in which she was involving herself.

But as to her presence at 721 Market street, according to her emphatic statement, there could be "no possible doubt whatever."

Captain Peterson, however, thought different-

ly. For when he came to the stand on Monday of this week—called out of his turn owing to the exigencies of his military duties—he told an interested court and jury some queer variations of the Edeau story. Varications between the way she had first told the story to him in Oakland, and the way she had given it on the stand in the previous trials.

He told how she first called upon him in Oakland and informed him that on the day of the parade she and her daughter had been at Steuart and Market streets, and had there seen two men with a suitcase acting suspiciously. Peterson then went on to give an account of the visit that he himself had paid to her at her house, in company with the defense attorneys, Inspector Smith, and Fremont Older of the "Bulletin."

Contrary to her claim that she had been ill-treated on that occasion, Peterson stated that he himself had done most of the questioning of the woman and that in answer to his query as to how she could reconcile the story as she first told it to him, that she had been at Steuart and Market streets, with her testimony on the stand to the effect that she had been at 721 Market street, she had made the remarkable reply: "Well, I could have been in the flesh at Steuart and Market streets, while my 'astral body' was at 721 Market street."

This testimony of Captain Peterson effectively showed that however dramatic Mrs. Edeau might be on the witness stand, reliable she most certainly was not.

Her daughter, Sadie, also took the stand again for the prosecution, but on this occasion she did not make the same break as she did in the trial

of Rena Mooney, when she based her identification of Billings and Mooney on the fact that her mother had told her that they were the men. And in this trial she had to spend most of her time explaining away her former admission that she had identified them before she had seen them.

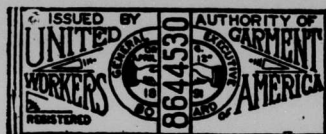
John Macdonald again proved his wonderful capacity for setting the wheels of time in motion, by again reverting to his original Grand Jury testimony that it was about 2 o'clock when he saw Billings and Mooney at Steuart and Market streets, thus not only contradicting the testimony of Oxman in the Mooney trial, but also diametrically opposing the incontrovertible testimony of the clocks in the photographs, that showed Mooney and his wife on the roof of the Eilers building at that time.

### DEATHS.

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: George Comstock of the stationary engineers, Alexander Kornberg of the waiters, Joseph F. Fox of the stationary engineers, Gustav Buechting of the barbers, Walter J. Killeen of the milk wagon drivers, John McDonald of the carpenters, John Callahan of the blacksmiths and helpers, James K. McDaniel of the printers, Walfred Nelson of the glass bottle blowers.

### NELSON RETURNS THANKS.

Supervisor Charles A. Nelson desires to return thanks to those members of organized labor who piled up the splendid vote he received at the recent municipal election.



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**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

Mary Pickford, in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," will be screened for the last time at the New Mission Theatre Saturday. Beginning Sunday, and continuing Monday and Tuesday, William S. Hart, the "Quick Draw" man of the films, will be seen at the New Mission in "The Cold Deck." Three screen beauties appear with Hart in this production. Alma Reuben, a San Francisco actress, is a Spanish adventuress; Sylvia Bremer assumes the role of the girl the hero loves; Mildred Harris portrays the part of his sister. Filmed in the picturesque wilds of Santa



Cruz redwoods, "The Cold Deck" is a thrilling story of early California pioneer days. Hart brings with this new role all the grim characteristics of his previous successful desperado portrayals. With the change of bill Wednesday, the New Mission will begin a two days' showing of Marguerite Clark's clever masculine impersonation film, "The Amazons." An eccentric mother's efforts to bring up her three daughters as perfect young gentlemen leads the story into some amusing situations, and provides an original role for the versatile star. Miss Clark discloses some hitherto unrevealed accomplishments in the way of typical Douglas Fairbanks stunts. Friday and Saturday, November 23d and 24th, Jack Pickford and Louise Huff will be the dual stars of the New Mission program in "The Varmint," screened from the story by Owen Johnson. This story was published in the "Saturday Evening Post" where it proved to be one of the most popular of its fiction classics.

**WAREHOUSES BULGING WITH FOOD.**

Cold storage warehouses in Boston are filled to capacity with food, some of which has been there since the summer of last year, according to an investigation by the municipal health department. Acting on this information, Mayor Curley has called upon the governor to seize and sell the foodstuffs to the public at prices to be fixed by the governor, who has this power under an act of the Legislature passed this year.

The report shows that butter holdings aggregate over 13,000,000 pounds, while prices are about 9 cents a pound higher than last year. Egg holdings are over 11,000,000 dozen, but prices are higher than last year.

"In the past week," says the report, "there have been numerous withdrawals of foodstuffs from the storage warehouses in Boston, and 10 per cent is a fair estimate of the amount of holdings taken from the storage houses in this period. This does not necessarily mean that this amount was removed in order to sell it, but

much of it was probably repacked and put back into storage again.

"One large lot of frozen rabbits were discovered and nobody in the plant knew just how long this large consignment had been there. This pile reached the ceiling of the room where it was stored. In several of the rooms broken barrels were observed and frozen turkeys strewn about. The temperature of these rooms was 2 to 4 degrees below zero (Fahr.) In one room several hundred boxes containing poultry were frozen en masse, frost covering the outside of the boxes so that the storage marks and numbers were obliterated.

"All of the cold storage warehouses had the appearances of being filled to capacity, the corridors and aisles also being used for the purpose. In some of the rooms it was impossible to move one foot from the other.

"It would appear that under existing conditions it is a reversal of good policy to grant extensions on cold storage articles, inasmuch as these goods are deteriorating all the time, and this loss is made up by the consumer, who ultimately is obliged to pay for this loss."

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum announces another great show for next week with Sophie Tucker as the new headline attraction in an entirely new act. Miss Tucker is a comedienne whose aim is originality and her mind is always at work on something new. She knows more songs than most of the music publishers print, and from the ever-increasing repertoire she culls at will. She is assisted by her Five Kings of Syncopation and they add greatly to the effect of her songs. Miss Tucker is known as "The Mary Garden of Ragtime." Deiro is of Latin extraction and the warm blood that flows through his veins seems to find its way into his music. His piano accordion is the medium of expressing his moods. Deiro at will makes his instrument laugh or cry or express burning passion or some wonderful joy. Harold Du Kane, June Edwards and Olga Marwig will present their own new futuristic dancing spectacle. These three fine terpsichoreans are among the best exponents of the modern dancing school. Frank Westphal isn't a comedian as his billing "first time on any stage" might lead one to believe. His monologue has to do with a man making his theatrical debut and Westphal's descriptive line "He isn't a regular actor" applies to his monologue and not to himself. It will, however, quickly be seen that Westphal is indeed a regular actor and not only that but a pianist of exceptional ability. The remaining acts in this exceptionally fine bill will be Nellie and Sara Kouns, the delightful concert soprano who are making one of the greatest musical sensations ever known in vaudeville in a new song recital; Jean Adair and Company in "Maggie Taylor, Waitress"; Paul McCarty and Elsie Faye in their musical comedietta "Suicide Garden," and the always popular singing comedienne Nan Halperin in a new character song cycle.

**DECISION FAVORS U. R. R.**

In dismissing the suits brought by the Board of Health against the United Railroads for alleged violation of the State housing laws in the housing and feeding of strikebreakers in the car barns of the company during the car strike, Police Judge Fitzpatrick ruled that the law does not apply in these specific cases, as the United Railroads car barns could not be considered lodging houses or dormitories or hotels.

This decision was rendered in spite of overwhelming evidence to prove that the car barns of the United Railroads had been converted into lodging houses, where a great army of strikebreakers were both housed and fed.

Phone Sutter 5090

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Union Public Stenographer

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# Labor Clarion

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Members are notified that this is  
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

New times demand new measures and new men,  
The world advances, and in time outgrows  
The laws that in our father's day were best;  
And, doubtless, after us, some purer scheme  
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,  
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.

J. R. Lowell.

It is the fond hope of every lover of democracy  
that the Kerensky forces will overwhelm the  
Bolsheviki lunatics in Russia. If these impos-  
sibilists should secure a good grip on the gov-  
ernment they seek to control that unhappy coun-  
try would be doomed to years of anarchy and  
confusion. The right will ultimately triumph  
and the sooner the better.

What a mass of individuals we have who can  
tell us we are doing things in the wrong way,  
and how few to show us the right way. Advisers  
are too numerous and builders too scarce all  
through our scheme of things. After all, how-  
ever, the patient plodders who go on under all  
sorts of criticism without complaint will most  
likely pull us through successfully if the rank  
and file but give them half a chance. The labor  
movement is passing through a critical time and  
all should sit steady in the boat.

Before the election the Socialists who still re-  
main with the party were very hopeful of the  
election of Morris Hillquit as Mayor of New  
York. This jubilation was caused by the fact  
that he had attracted to his support all the pro-  
German influences in that city, but the election  
proved that even in little old New York there  
were not copperheads enough to make a respect-  
able showing, and Hillquit went down beneath  
an avalanche of good American ballots. Funds  
were solicited from every section of the world  
for his campaign, and if the Kaiser failed to  
contribute to it he surely overlooked an oppor-  
tunity to promote his interests.

The things now going on in Russia present a  
pretty fair sample of what the reds would give  
us in this country if they were given but half a  
chance. The poor, ignorant fools think they  
want democracy but they do not know what  
democracy is or how to get it. The same is true  
of the blatant boobies of the Socialist party and  
the Industrial Workers of the World in this  
country. Some of them are honest, but incom-  
petent, and they are led astray by the knaves  
who see an opportunity to promote their own  
welfare by preying upon the ignorance and gulli-  
bility of the mass. Happily, however, there is  
little opportunity for them in a country like the  
United States where educational opportunities are  
so available to the humble millions.

## -:- Labor and the War -:-

Much is being printed in the daily press these days concerning the unrest of labor throughout the nation and certain interests are endeavoring to make it appear that the workers are not patriotic because they feel that they ought to be able to properly feed and clothe their families even in war time. No one makes the slightest pretense that the cost of living has not been steadily going up, nor do they contend that the dollar will purchase anything like the amount of food or clothing it would one, two or three years ago. These being facts there is but one way to account for the notion which seems to possess them that labor can get along without increases in wages, and that is that the workers have large sums hoarded up upon which they can draw to make good the deficiency due to the falling off in the purchasing power of the dollar. This, of course, is a ridiculous proposition, because labor has never been so well paid as to permit of a surplus after paying current bills. There are literally millions of workers who have never at any time in life been able to get as much as a hundred dollars ahead, and yet these workers are told that they should be patriotic and reduce their standard of living in order to avoid conflict with employers during the war over increases in pay.

Now the truth is there is not an element of our population more patriotic than the wage workers, and more particularly the intelligent organized workers. These men and women, because of their intelligence, fully realize the necessity of winning this war. They know what the loss of it would mean not only to themselves, but to workers throughout the world, and they are willing, yes, even anxious to make any necessary sacrifice in order to insure the success of the allied arms in this great struggle for democracy, but they know also that it is unfair and unreasonable and unnecessary to ask them to refrain from seeking increases in pay while employers are taking millions in profits out of the industries in which they are engaged.

The Government has not called upon the organized workers for any service which has not been promptly and freely rendered, and it is not at all likely that a different condition of affairs will prevail at any time during the war. The Government has been in the hands of reasonable men, and these men have found that labor readily responds to the demands of reason, hence there has been harmony and good feeling in all quarters except on the part of those who have axes to grind and who believe the easiest way to satisfy their greed without becoming objects of contempt in the eyes of the American people is to be found in placing the workers in the position of being selfish and unpatriotic. It is now becoming apparent that the greedmongers have succeeded in convincing some well-intentioned persons that there is merit in their contention as to the lack of patriotism on the part of the workers, because one now frequently hears the argument set forth by those who have only given the subject a surface survey that labor should not stop work under any circumstances whatever during the war.

The workers will wear their very fingers off and starve to death if necessary in order to bring about the triumph of American arms in the great world struggle. No sacrifice is too great, no hardship too severe and no suffering too painful for them to endure if through them the war can be won. There is, however, another side to the picture, and the workers insist that careful attention shall be directed to it. They believe that if the humble toiler, who gets but little out of life at best, is to be called upon to make sacrifices the prosperous captain of industry must also be made to shoulder a reasonable amount of the burdens to be borne.

However, under any circumstances the war will be won, and labor will do its full share, and more if necessary, to win it, and only asks in return for its devotion to freedom and democracy that those who have been chosen to guide the destinies of this great nation through the present crisis do their best to compel reluctant self-seekers to do their full part until the close of the war, and then the organized workers will proceed in the even tenor of their way.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

At last the great Empire State, with its teeming millions has granted the ballot to women, and hereafter they must be reckoned with in every election. No longer will they have to beg for justice, but may demand it with all the power of citizenship.

Samuel Gompers is prepared, from all appearances, to give the Bolsheviks of the American labor movement the best trimming they ever received. In administering this drubbing he will have the support and well wishes of the organized millions of the country. The American Federation of Labor is founded upon sanity and because of this fact has been traveling the road of success.

Tipping has no place among democratic people because there can be no feeling of equality between the person who receives the tip and the one who gives it. The one of necessity feels superior while the other in the very nature of things accepts inferiority. The system ought to be kicked completely out of the country for the good of the people and the safety of democracy. While taking a welt at the enemies of democracy the tipping evil should not be overlooked because it is in fact an enemy.

The San Francisco "Labor Clarion" has decided to publish more local labor news, and has employed Frederick W. Ely to cover this detail. No better selection could have been made. Mr. Ely not only is thoroughly familiar with the work which has been assigned to him, having been a labor reporter on three daily newspapers of that city, but he is a man of broad understanding. Ely believes a better day is coming, when men through brotherly love will create a heaven on earth. "The Citizen" congratulates Editor Mullen for having selected Fred Ely as news editor of the "Labor Clarion."—Los Angeles "Citizen."

Here is a story that we clip from an exchange that will give a clue to one of the causes of present high prices: "One dealer sold a consignment of wool at 61 cents a pound, and it was resold several times, each dealer making 10 cents a pound profit. In the course of time, the merchant first referred to heard that a certain firm had an allotment of wool for sale, and asked the price. On being told that the present owners had purchased at \$1 a pound, and were willing to sell at \$1.25, the inquirer said, 'All right, I'll take it and send you a check. Where is the wool?' The answer came: 'On the third floor of your own storage warehouse, where it has been ever since you sold it originally.'"

That there has been no increase in the number of juvenile delinquents from causes which could be traced to war conditions or to working mothers, but that on the contrary the usual number of boy delinquents has materially decreased, owing to the lack of idlers, is the text of a report made to the California State Council of Defense by Dr. John R. Haynes, chairman of the Committee on Relief of that body and also president of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. A few families have been rendered dependent by reason of fathers or older sons having enlisted in the army or navy but their dependency is only temporary, says the report. Agents of the State Board of Charities and Corrections state that it is too soon to expect any bad effects in delinquency among children through the neglect of working mothers under present war conditions and that so far the only result seems to be a decrease in delinquency cases and a general feeling of prosperity, due to regular employment and better wages.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"I wish a had a baby brother to wheel in my go-cart, mamma," said small Elsie. "My dolls are always getting broke when it tips over."—Chicago "Daily News."

Cop—Here! Where did you steal that rug from?

Tramp—I didn't steal it. A lady up the street gave it to me and told me to beat it.—Ex.

An aged mother was scolding her oldest son for some of his bad habits.

"Ain't you 'shamed of youself," she exclaimed, "to be chawin' tobaccor and smokin' that old pipe. You jes' ruinin' of your health."

"But listen, ma," replied her son, "I am 70 years old, ain't I?"

"Yes, you is," admitted the mother, "but maybe if you didn't chaw an' smoke you'd be 90 now."—Youngstown, Ohio, "Telegram."

Children at home hear and understand more than parents realize, the Moundridge "Journal" believes. The teacher of a Sunday-school class recently asked:

"What is the most wonderful thing a man ever made?" A little girl replied:

"A living for a family."—Kansas City "Star."

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the street orator, "is a wise man, but he who gives in when he is right is—"

"Married!" said a meek voice in the crowd.—"Milestones."

Heck—Yes, I have met your wife. In fact, I knew her before you married her.

Peck—Ah, that's where you had the advantage of me—I didn't.—Boston "Transcript."

I've beamed when you hollered, "Oh, Girlie!"

I've hopped when you bellowed, "Oh, say!"

I've fallen for "Dearie" and "Missus,"

And everything else till today.

But there's one thing that's got to be different, From now till the great war is done—

Unless you're prepared for a riot,

You've got to quit calling me "Hun!"

—Boston "Transcript."

It happened in the court room during the trial of a husky young man who was charged with assault and battery. Throughout an especially severe cross-examination the defendant stoutly maintained that he had merely pushed the plaintiff "a little bit."

"Well, about how hard?" queried the prosecutor.

"Oh, just a little bit," responded the defendant.

"Now," said the attorney, "for the benefit of the judge and the jury, you will please step down here and, with me for the subject, illustrate just how hard you mean."

Owing to the unmerciful badgering which the witness had been through, the prosecutor thought that the young man would perhaps overdo the matter to get back at him, and thus incriminate himself.

The defendant descended as per schedule, and approached the waiting attorney. When he reached him the spectators were astonished to see him slap the lawyer in the face, kick him in the shins, seize him bodily, and, finally, with a supreme effort, lift him from the floor and hurl him prostrate across a table.

Turning from the bewildered prosecutor, he faced the court and explained mildly:

"Your honor and gentlemen, about one-tenth that hard!"—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### HAND OF LABOR.

Hand of labor, hand of might,  
Be thou strong in things of right.  
Master thou of crafts untold,  
Driving them in heat and cold;  
Working high and working low,  
That the world may brighter grow,  
Press, the loom, and traffic great,  
Know the drive behind thy weight.

Hand of labor, rude and fine,  
Things of earth are mostly thine.  
Mines of gold and fields of wheat,  
Harbors deep where pennants greet;  
Ships of war, canals and locks,  
Roads of steel and bridges, docks,  
Strain thy sinews day and night,  
Be thou strong in things of right.

Mills and shops in clang and roar,  
Foundry fires and molten ore;  
Sullen mines and heaving seas,  
Lands of rock and timber trees;  
Cotton fields as white as snow,  
Forges black 'mid flames aglow,  
Strain thy sinews day and night,  
Be thou strong in things of right.

Hand of labor, great thou art;  
Be thou fair and bear thy part  
Like big souls, sincere, intense;  
Stoop not low to base offense,  
Nor, in heat, for get that men,  
Large and small, all kind and ken,  
Have their place and must remain  
'Neath the sway of guiding brain.  
—Lilburn H. Townsend.

### THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

(A law which would make strikes illegal must of necessity carry with it involuntary servitude—compulsory service—is unconstitutional and un-American and makes for unfreedom.—Gompers.)

Guard ye the Right to Strike! Let nothing enter in  
To curb that God-given freedom, that heritage of men;  
Won through the toil of ages, in hovel and mine and mill,  
Through misery, tears and anguish, through life and death, until  
The dawn came up and found you, secure against the foe,  
The hills of hope high o'er you, the world to win below!

Guard ye the Right to Strike! Remember ancient wrongs,  
You've fought for human justice, and surely that belongs  
To you who've made the Nation the land it is today,  
In spite of unrelenting toil and less-than-living pay:  
Compulsion! God forbid that it should come within our time,  
To rivet chains upon you and brand your efforts crime!

—P. J. Doyle, in "The Carpenter."

### INJUNCTION "WITHDRAWN."

At Hammond, Ind., Judge McMahon's injunction against striking waiters and waitresses has been withdrawn. The order prohibited unionists from aiding the strikers in any way.

The reason for quashing the injunction is that the strikers defeated their employers and have secured union recognition, higher wages and improved working conditions.





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

## PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,  
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

**Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.**  
W. A. Weber.....President  
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
**Oakland Branch.**  
Jim Cray.....Secretary  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

### Board Meeting, November 13, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.  
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.  
New member: Andrew Cereghino, cornet.  
Transfer deposited: Otto King, No. 104, Salt Lake City, 'cello.  
Transfers withdrawn: Frank W. McAleer, W. R. Dougless.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and Julius Kahn honorary membership ceremonies, and enlisted U. S. Army and Navy men's service flag dedication, Tuesday, November 27, 1917, 12 o'clock noon.

The committees appointed at the last union meeting are working hard to make a great success of the Julius Kahn and Mayor James Rolph, Jr., honorary membership ceremonies which will be held Tuesday, November 27, 1917, in the Rotunda of the City Hall. All members of this union will assemble at headquarters, 68 Haight street, at 11:45 a. m., Tuesday, November 27, 1917 (no uniforms). We desire to have a band of 200 musicians turn out and all the membership will form behind the band. We will march to the City Hall where presentation of honorary membership cards will be made to Mayor Rolph and Congressman Julius Kahn. After these ceremonies have taken place we will escort Mayor Rolph and Congressman Kahn back to headquarters when the service flag will be dedicated to our 50 members in the U. S. army and navy service with fitting ceremonies. Light refreshments will then be served to all our members.

We trust every member will participate in these exercises. If you cannot play in the band, march behind the band. Submit your name to Mr. Hyman, Sapiro or Williams for parade band.

Joint general committees, Rolph and Kahn presentation of honorary memberships: Phil Sapiro (chairman), Clarence King, Albert A. Greenbaum, Walter Weber, Jack Campbell, Jim Dewey, E. G. Williams.

Service Flag committee: A. L. Fournier (chairman), Henry Meyer, Frank Hyman.

Fresno, Cal.

Mr. Clarence H. King.

Dear Sir: I read your little article in the "Labor Clarion" the other day on musical salesmanship and its advantage to the musical profession.

This article is along the same lines that I have followed for some time to great advantage. I am using a specially arranged advertising postal which I mail to the different clubs and lodges at intervals, reminding them of my music or suggesting a dance party, etc.

If a man is in the music business he must handle it in a business-like manner and advertise his line. Continually keep your name and organization before the public.

How long would the merchant last if he sat down and waited for business to come to him, without doing any advertising.

The man who is on the job with his publicity is the successful business man, and so it is with the musician.

By advertising your business you will create new acquaintances and new engagements. Keep a record of these engagements and mail your cards to these people as well as new prospects.

Too many musicians hang around the head-

quarters too long and get in lazy habits and wonder why they don't get more jobs.

Arrange a stated hour at headquarters every day and after that is over get out and hustle. Don't wait for your fellow musician to be your business agent and bring you the job. Go get the job yourself. If more musicians would follow these methods the musicians in general would be a great deal better off financially.

Yours truly,

W. L. BLAYNEY.

Too many of our members have the habit of taking their price list out of their pocket, and looking at a hall classification of, say, four men. They immediately tell their customer: that hall calls for four men. Why can't we get the habit, and understand these classifications are but the minimum basis. Work for the maximum. If the classification is four, get a maximum of eight musicians. Sell as much of your commodity as you can always.

### Notes.

Joe Walker desires to inform the membership, notwithstanding reports, that he is not returning to play in the Casino orchestra, and is a free agent.

Lost, a diamond stick-pin in headquarters. A very liberal reward will be given for its return. A valued keepsake.—Mike Fogel.

Chas. Cassasa desires to thank all the members for their support in the recent municipal election.

### Filing of Nomination Petitions.

Members are again notified that the last day for filing their petitions for nomination will be on Tuesday, November 20th. No petitions can be considered after that date.

Geo. E. Jeffery, leader of the Orpheum Theatre orchestra in Portland, and a member of this local for many years, has notified the secretary that a female addition to the Jeffery family made its appearance in Portland on November 9th. His friends in this jurisdiction extend to him their heartiest congratulations.

Chas. Krider, Jr., drummer, a member in this local on transfer from Eureka, was reported playing at Techau Tavern with non-members, and the Board has fined him the sum of \$300, payable within five days. If the fine is not paid at the expiration of that time, he will stand expelled from this organization.

Members directing or teaching amateur bands and orchestras MUST on all occasions when appearing in public with such organization apply to and receive permission from the Board of Directors before so doing. Failure to observe this injunction will result in the levying of a heavy fine.

Members, please take notice of the following changes of address:

Argiewicz, Arthur, 192 Twentieth avenue. Tel. Pacific 6135.

Arriola, C. E., 1233 Eddy street.

Browne, Lena, 1033 Franklin street. Tel. Franklin 2059.

Bennett, S. B., 119 Haight street. Tel. Market 1055.

De Cowe, Hector, 450 Ellis street, Ellis Hotel Apts. Tel. Franklin 4053.

Findeisen, Carl, 1456 Jones street. Tel. Franklin 8912.

Gosset, Earl, 380 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 3840.  
Gulmon, H. S., 380 Eddy street, Cadillac Hotel. Tel. Franklin 3840.

Hans, R. G., 1150 Scott street.

Harrison, D. T., 1378 Eighth avenue.

Haydon, Glen, 2323 Blake street, Berkeley. Tel. Berkeley 3577-J.

Herman, Charles A., Hotel Ray, Tenth and Washington, Oakland. Tel. Oakland 2224.

Maling, Emil, Hotel Carson, 972 Market street. Tel. Franklin 9497.

Pietrowski, F. V., 3319 Octavia street, Oakland.  
Roesner, Walter, Ellis Apts., Ellis and Jones streets. Tel. Prospect 3799.

Rosendorff, H., 440 Post street. Tel. Sutter 6730.

Vaughan, Mabel Lake, 662 Petaluma avenue, San Rafael.

Tuzi, G., Hotel Astor, McAllister and Larkin. Tel. Market 488.

Suennen, Leo, care of Levy's Cafe, Los Angeles.

Kubischek, Fulton Apts., 381 Fulton street. Tel. Market 2483.

Howard, Miss Frances, Bisbee, Ariz.

Frisbee, Charles A., 95 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Austin, Edwin A., Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal.

Evans, A. H., Hotel Milpitas, Milpitas, Cal.

Simon, S. Maurice, 545 Jones street. Tel. Prospect 646. Business Phone, West 6419.

Cereghino, Andrew, 1061 Elmhurst avenue, Oakland.

King, Otto, 1456 Jones street.

### GAINS BY MACHINISTS.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has raised wages of its machinists 6 cents an hour, making the rate 42 cents an hour, or 12 cents more than when they were unorganized. Helpers' rates are increased 4 cents an hour.

### DRIVERS ASK WAGE INCREASE.

The Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union is asking a wage increase of 50 cents per day for machine drivers. At present these drivers are receiving a daily wage of \$3.50.

### ELECTROTYPERS GAIN.

Springfield, Mass., Electrotypers' Union No. 44 has secured a two-year agreement. Wages are increased \$2 a week the first year and an additional \$1 a week the second year.

### HOUSEMAID'S KNEE.

Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, is suffering from a severe attack of "housemaid's knee," according to his own story, due to the fact that Barbrack has been acting as housekeeper and nursemaid while his wife was in the hospital, where she had her tonsils removed.

"I wouldn't mind doing the housework and taking care of the baby," says Barbrack, "if I didn't have anything else to do, but doing double duty is a bit too much, and I will be mighty glad when Mrs. Barbrack is able to relieve me of my job as housemaid."



**SUPREME COURT SQUELCHES FICKERT.**

In conformity with a previous opinion rendered on October 20, 1917, the Supreme Court on November 8th dismissed the proceedings for a writ of certiorari brought by District Attorney Fickert to annul the certificate of sufficiency filed by the registrar. In the absence of specific allegations of particular signatures or the number of such as being fraudulent, or any showing of abuse of discretion on the part of the registrar in investigating the petition or failure to observe the charter provisions, it is held that the Supreme Court has no power to interfere with the jurisdiction of the registrar in determining the validity of the petition. The powers of the registrar are summary and clearly defined in the charter. The Board of Election Commissioners has already set December 18th as the date of the recall election. At such election Fickert's name will automatically appear on the ballot as a candidate to succeed himself. The new preferential system of voting and counting first, second and third choices will be followed. Thus far there is but one contender against Fickert, namely, Chas. A. Sweigert.

**PROTEST TO WILLSON.**

Practically all of the unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council have adopted the following resolution and sent same to the United States Mediation Commission, headed by Secretary of Labor William B. Willson, now in this city:

"Whereas, The members of our union employed on Government work at the Union Iron Works are compelled to walk long distances to and from their work because the only means of transportation is via the cars of the United Railroads, boycotted by the San Francisco Labor Council and operated by non-union men and strikebreakers; and

"Whereas, Many of our members are physically unfit to walk to and from their work in addition to laboring hard all day, and such hardship is bound to impair the efficiency of the workers, thereby hampering and retarding construction of vessels to be used by the Government in prosecuting the war for democracy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this union hereby urges the United States Mediation commission to use every means at its command to induce the United Railroads to recognize the Carmen's Union and thus bring to an end the strike which is working such a hardship upon union men employed on Government work at the Union Iron Works."

**COOKS NOMINATE OFFICERS.**

Cooks' Union No. 44 has nominated the following officers for the semi-annual election to be held December 22d:

President, Emil Buehrer; vice-president, O. Henley; recording secretary, Charles Knapp and O. Ledwith; secretary-treasurer, Alfred E. Steimer; business agent, Anton Balslow and J. Rustan; trustees, J. Woodruff and F. Rowan; outside guard, M. P. Burke; executive board, C. Haugaard, Arthur Dodge, J. Schwaneke, N. Devovich; delegates to local joint executive board, E. Buehrer, A. Steimer, A. Dodge; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, E. Buehrer, A. Steimer, A. Dodge, A. Balslow, J. Rustan. Nominations will close on November 22d.

An amendment to the by-laws of the union, increasing the dues from \$1 to \$1.25 per month, with the elimination of all assessments, will be voted on at the meeting on Thursday, November 22d.

The union has sent a letter to all cooks in San Francisco which reads in part as follows:

"Your country is calling upon you to do your bit in the fight for world democracy. You, as a cook, using your skill to conserve the nation's food supply, are responding nobly. Your union also demands that you 'do your bit.' Are you doing it?"

**OPPOSE WEINSTOCK'S PLAN.**

The plan proposed by Colonel Harris Weinstock, State Market Director, to reduce the price of milk to consumers by "economizing in the distribution of milk," is meeting with vigorous opposition from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, which maintains that if the Weinstock plan is put into effect it will throw about 75 per cent of the union milk wagon drivers out of employment.

**HONESTY REWARDED.**

One of the striking street carmen employed at the Union Iron Works was physically unfit to do the work and was compelled to resign. When paid off he was given twice the amount due him. When he tried to return the money to the office, he was told that he was paid the right amount. Not satisfied with this, the man sought the general manager and returned to him the money. As a reward for his honesty, the striking street carman was given an easy job at double the wages he had been receiving.

**HORSESHOERS ASK INCREASE.**

Journeyman Horseshoers' Union No. 25 has adopted a new wage scale which will become effective on December 3d. The new scale calls for a minimum wage of \$5.50 per day, an increase of 10 per cent over the existing minimum wage.



James A. Sorensen  
Jeweler and Watchmaker

**Sorensen Co.**

Phone Kearny 2017

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**THE MISSION BANK**

**Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.**

**New Trench Overcoats**

in 2½ to 10 year sizes

**For Boys—\$3.45**

These new double-breasted norfolk and trench overcoats are patterned somewhat after the military styles of the grown-ups. Some of these coats have the convertible storm collars. And, of course, all of them are of the heavier fabrics for winter wear. Blue and brown mixtures predominate.

**Our Boys' Suits at \$4.95**

**have two pairs of lined pants**

They're new norfolks, pinch-back and trench models with full lined knickerbocker pants. The fabrics are mixtures, and the sizes are for boys from 6 to 18 years. None of these suits are worth less than \$6.00.

**The New Prager Department Store**

**Corner Market and Jones**

**"Our Location Saves You Money"**



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 9, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; Delegate Bonsor appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Teamsters No. 85—John P. McLaughlin, vice John P. McLaughlin, Jr. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, relative to the organizing of a local branch. From the Typographical Union, inclosing check for \$500 for striking carmen.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Typographical Union No. 21, with reference to letter sent to Board of Supervisors relative to the Neal Publishing Co. From the Elevator Conductors, request for a boycott on the Emporium. From the Labor and Defense Board of McAlester, Oklahoma, appealing for financial assistance. Wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers.

Resolutions from the Postal Clerks and Letter Carriers, requesting indorsement of resolutions petitioning the Senators and Congressmen of California to use every effort to bring about an increase in salaries commensurate with the increased cost of living. Moved that the request be complied with; carried.

"Whereas, The present salary classification law which governs the amount of salary which shall be paid to clerks and carriers employed in the first and second class post offices of the United States was enacted by the Congress of 1907; and

"Whereas, It is an indisputable fact that the cost of living has risen to such an extent as to render inadequate and out of all proportion with the increased cost of living the salaries provided for the clerks and carriers of the United States Postal Service by the aforesaid salary classification law; and

"Whereas, The United States Government is at present engaged in a war with the imperial government of Germany that the world may be made safe for democracy, liberty and human rights, and is at present spending billions of dollars to equip and maintain military forces in order to bring to a successful conclusion this war; and

"Whereas, It is absolutely essential toward that end that the civil branches of the Government, and particularly the postal service, be kept at the highest state of efficiency so that the great industries of our country which must depend largely on the postal service for the conduct of their business will be able to respond to every need which may confront the Government in its stupendous task; and

"Whereas, Owing to the small salaries being paid to post office clerks and carriers, employees throughout the entire country are leaving the postal service at an alarming rate, thereby demoralizing that service and imposing an unjust hardship on the remaining faithful employees and causing industries and the public to suffer through the curtailment of postal facilities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, instruct the secretary to immediately communicate with the Senators and Congressmen of California in Congress, calling upon them to use every effort to bring about an increase in salaries for all postal clerks and carriers commensurate with the increased cost of living; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

forwarded to the American Federation of Labor, a copy printed in the 'Labor Clarion,' and copies given to the daily newspapers."

"Whereas, After eighteen years of agitation to secure an increase in salary, the city letter carriers were favored in 1907 by the enactment of the present salary law, with an entrance grade at \$600 per annum, and a maximum grade of \$1200 per annum. Although this salary was considered barely adequate for the needs of that day, there has not been any change in the law since 1907 with the exception of the elimination of the \$600 entrance grade; and

"Whereas, Letter carriers, as representatives of the Government, are obliged to conduct themselves at all times in a manner which will reflect credit upon the service. They must meet all their obligations promptly, live decently; and while on duty, present a neat appearance in uniforms which they must purchase from their salaries, and which have advanced in price approximately 50 per cent since 1907. They must possess and wear other apparel which the ordinary citizen does not require, and their financial outlay in this respect is far in excess of that of employees in private occupations. Every improvement or extension of the postal service depends to a great extent on, and adds to the burden of the letter carrier; and

"Whereas, The increasing demands and exactions for a higher standard of efficiency entail upon him a greater amount of mental and physical effort than formerly, and these efforts have not been met by a proportionate increase in compensation; and

"Whereas, Recognizing the steady increase in the cost of living, employers in private industries have granted liberal increases in the salaries of employees; in many instances accompanying these increases with a reduction in the hours of labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Branch No. 214, N. A. L. C., that we respectfully ask the Hon. James D. Phelan, Hon. Hiram Johnson, Hon. Julius Kahn, and Hon. John I. Nolan to assist in the enactment into law of a measure that will provide an adequate wage increase for the letter carriers of the United States as soon as possible; and, be it furthermore

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the Hon. gentlemen named, to the Postmaster of San Francisco, to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to the San Francisco Labor Council, and to the daily press of our city."

Communications from the Labor's Emergency Liberty League, requesting Council to select a committee to wait upon the Congressman from this district with the request that he vote against the proposed constitutional amendment known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 17, providing for national prohibition. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the controversy between the Grocery Clerks and the Retail Delivery Drivers. Moved that copies of said decision be forwarded to both unions; carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Butchers No. 508—Miller & Lux are now organized 100 per cent. All locals of Bakery Workers in bay counties have indorsed Sunday instead of Wednesday as wheatless day. Musicians—New Mission Theatre is not employing members of No. 6. Cooks—Look for union house card. Shoe Clerks—Will hold trial of Delegate Brouillet at K. of P. Hall, Thursday evening, November 15, 1917.

**Label Section**—Is compiling a list of fair and unfair houses; requested the assistance of affiliated unions; requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended the indorsement of applications for charters from the Warehousemen and Film Exchange Operators.

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

SOPHIE TUCKER and her Five Kings of Syncopation in an entirely new act; DEIRO, Original Master of the Piano Accordion; HAROLD DU KANE, with June Edwards and Olga Marwig, in their own new Futuristic Dancing Spectacle; First Time on Any Stage, FRANK WESTPHAL, "He Isn't a Regular Actor"; JEAN ADAIR & CO., in "Maggie Taylor, Waitress"; PAUL McCARTY & ELSIE FAYE; NELLIE & SARA KOUNS, Concert Soprani, in a New Song Recital; NAN HALPERIN, in a New Character Song Cycle.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

## El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

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EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.

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We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

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BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

## Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter  
*Fred Ammann*  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street

SAN FRANCISCO



Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—On the Brouillet incident the chair ruled that no further action be taken until we receive the report of trial from Shoe Clerks' Union. Delegate Seaman appealed from the decision of the chair, and on motion the chair was sustained by a vote of 70 ayes and 6 noes.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$1689.90.

**Expenses**—Total expenses, \$960.95.

Adjourned at 9 p. m.

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### NEED MILLIONS OF WORKERS.

That millions of industrial workers are needed for war purposes is shown by this statement by A. C. Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board:

"I have it on competent authority that it takes the labor of four men, working in industries of one kind or another producing military and other needed supplies, to maintain one soldier at the front. This means that an American army of 1,000,000 men will require the output of 4,000,000 men, working in factory, field and foundry.

"I also have it on competent authority that the munitions, provisions and other maintenance that the armies and civilian populations of our allies in Europe must have from us will require the output of more than 10,000,000 laborers working in this country.

"If we accept as approximately accurate the estimates of our present available labor supply as amounting to 30,000,000 workers, the magnitude of the economic problems with which we are confronted is suggested by the requirement that one-half or more of our existing labor supply must, during the war, be devoted to the producing of materials and supplies to be consumed by our men and the armies of our allies and the civilian populations of the nations of Europe which are dependent on us for part of their necessary keep."

### WOMEN IN MACHINE SHOP.

At Knoxville, Tenn., the Fulton Company has placed more than a score of women garbed in regulation overalls in its machine shop, and claims that it is necessary because of the labor shortage. This claim is undoubtedly true as the company pays the women 15 cents an hour for a 57-hour week. They are operating drill presses and lathes, while some are learning metal polishing.

Editor Keith, of the Knoxville "Plain Dealer," makes this comment on the Fulton Company's move:

"Much has been said for and against the feminist movement in this city. Anti-suffragists and suffragists have talked and written much about woman's place and mission in the world, but no one has seemed to notice this vital move to the detriment to womanhood that has taken place in their own city.

"Who is caring for the little children at home while the mothers are toiling ten hours, away from home in the machine shop for a pittance?

"What for the future of these young girls toiling at man's task; why don't some of the talkative reformers of this city say something in behalf of 'These little mothers of men to be?'"

### SEEK BOYCOTT.

Because the Emporium refuses to employ union elevator conductors at union wages and under union conditions, although this store is largely patronized by working people, the Elevator Conductors' and Starters' Union has asked the San Francisco Labor Council to levy a boycott on the Emporium.

### LIVING COSTS GO UP SAYS REPORT.

The price of the principle articles of food, collectively, advanced 31 per cent from August 15th, last year, to August 15th, this year, says the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics in its latest report. Onions was the only article to decrease in price. Corn meal advanced 98 per cent, or about double in price. Flour advanced 70 per cent; beans, 59 per cent, and other articles to a lesser degree.

Comparing prices in 1913, the year before the war, with prices in August, this year, food as a whole advanced 47 per cent. Flour advanced 130 per cent, or more than two and one-fourth times the price in August prior to the war. Corn meal advanced 120 per cent, or nearly as much as flour; potatoes, 87 per cent; sugar, 77 per cent; lard, 72 per cent, and pork chops, 58 per cent.

There was a 2 per cent increase of the principal articles of food in the one month from July 15 to August 15, 1917. Of the meats, only pork chops made any noticeable change, and this an increase of 9 per cent. Other advances were 11 per cent for corn meal, 10 per cent for eggs, 9 per cent for sugar, and slighter increases for seven other articles, exclusive of meats. Eight articles declined in price. Five, one point each, while potatoes and onions declined 16 and 10 per cent, respectively.

### BOILERMAKERS WIN.

At Wilmington, Del., a ten-weeks' strike of boilermakers against the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, shipbuilders, has ended. The proposition accepted by Boilermakers' Union No. 494 is as follows:

"An immediate increase of 10 per cent in wages, being a temporary concession pending a final decision by the national shipyard labor adjustment board; the wage scale finally settled by the adjustment board to be retroactive, beginning with the day that the men return to work.

"All professional strikebreakers must leave the company's works, but the men who have come to learn the business and who are not strikebreakers shall be permitted to remain at work.

"There shall be no discrimination against the men who went out and who are returning to work."

This agreement was signed by R. B. Stevens, vice-chairman of the Federal Shipping Board.

### NO JUNKETING TRIP.

"Indeed, it is no junketing trip that we are on," says Colonel Spangler of the United States Mediation Commission, now in San Francisco endeavoring to settle labor controversies.

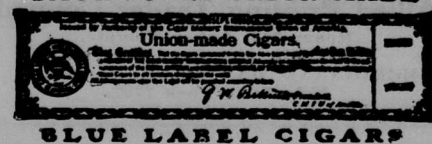
"Ever since our Commission left Washington several weeks ago we have been in session all day long every day," says Spangler, "and have averaged three or four night sessions each week.

"We are not reveling in luxury, either, I would have you understand. You know we have a paymaster along who keeps a careful account of all expense. The other night I order a bottle of Red Raven Splits with my dinner. What was my surprise a half-hour later to have our paymaster present me with a bill for thirty cents. When I asked him what it was for he said for the Red Raven Splits, and further informed me that the Government would not pay for such a luxury."

### STEEL EARNINGS JUMP.

In the quarter ended September 30th, the United States Steel Corporation (the trust) made net earnings of \$131,976,797. This does not include usual interest charges and \$63,733,013 for account of war income and war excess profits taxes, in addition to allowances for the estimated proportion of the extraordinary cost of facilities installed to meet the Government's war requirements.

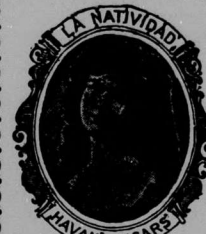
### SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



### PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS

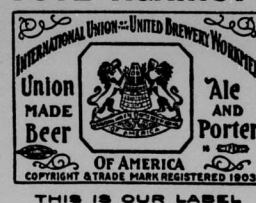


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PERSONAL LIBERTY  
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU  
WILL DRINK  
Ask for this Label when  
purchasing Beer, Ale  
or Porter,  
As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made



### CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

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CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

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445 Sutter Street

Telephone Sutter 140



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



NOVEMBER, 1917

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	818	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(163)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(58)	Severance-Roche Co.....	1733	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(52)	Turner & Dahnken.....	942	Market
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	26	Mint Ave.
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(33)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....589 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(282) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....  
.....509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(129) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome  
(121) \*California Democrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News...118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Ocean Shore Railroad.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

James K. McDaniel, one of the old-time Pacific Coast printers and for many years a member of No. 21, died at the Yountville Soldiers' Home on Sunday, November 11, 1917, aged 69 years, intestinal tuberculosis being the cause of his demise. "Jim" McDaniel was a well-known character among the printers of this city in the generation now almost extinct. He was one of the pioneers that laid the foundation upon which rests the structure of the Typographical Union of today. His funeral was held Wednesday morning at McGinn's undertaking parlors, on Eddy street, near Divisadero, interment being at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Many floral tributes to his memory were in evidence from old friends and the union was represented by its officers and a delegation of members. One son, Dr. G. T. McDaniel of this city, survives.

W. A. Rosetti, formerly in charge of the "Call-Post" composing room, but more recently connected with the "Examiner," left for the East last Saturday morning, where he will become actively engaged in the Hearst newspaper service. Just what his duties are to be is not known, but it is quite generally understood that his activities for the present at least will be confined to composing-room management.

Sinclair G. Trimble, an apprentice in the Richmond "Banner" composing room, and son of Sinclair Trimble, well-known San Francisco newspaper printer, has won high honor by reason of a constructive and analytical criticism on the relative merits of two specimens of typography which appeared in a recent contest promoted by the "Inland Printer" of Chicago. While Trimble's essay did not receive first prize, it was highly commended by the judges and described as "especially interesting" among a group of some two score papers.

Candidates for office in the International Typographical Union, under the law governing elections, are required to make official announcement of intention in the December number of the "Typographical Journal." The campaign will be officially under way at that time. From information at hand there will again be two tickets in the field, the Administration and the Progressive. Prominently mentioned for places on the ballot are: Administration—Marsden G. Scott (New York), president; J. W. Hays (Minneapolis), secretary-treasurer; W. W. Barrett (Chicago), first vice-president. Progressive—Edward W. Morcock (Washington), president; W. E. Merritt (Houston), secretary-treasurer; F. J. Terry (Atlanta), first vice-president. For delegates to the American Federation of Labor the following names are said to be already in the hat: Frank Morrison (Chicago), Max Hayes (Cleveland), T. C. Parsons (Washington), J. W. Mullen (San Francisco), William Young (Philadelphia), T. W. McCullough (Omaha), Frank Bonnington (Oakland), Charles Howard (Portland, Ore.), Edward Cassaday (New York). For trustees Union Printers Home—George P. Nichols (Baltimore), Michael Powell (Ottawa), William Mounce (New York), Malcolm Knock (Boston), Walter Ames (Milwaukee), Charles Conlon (New York). Home agent—Joe M. Johnson (Washington), Charles P. Taylor (Tacoma). For Auditor—Fred Barker (Spokane), Philip Johnson (San Francisco). Delegate Canadian Trade and Labor Congress—Samuel Haddon (Toronto).

WM. C. FIDGE JOHN J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY

## JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

### FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Reasonable Rates to our Union Members and their Friends

PHONE MISSION 141 915 VALENCIA ST. NEAR 20TH

MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauveurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, Secretary.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.  
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerslagg, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 134—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housepainters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stereodores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Howes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tanners (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## THE POOR BOY'S CHANCE.

It is poor comfort to an unemployed man to remind him that the economic system which deprives him of a job enables an occasional poor boy to become a millionaire. So when an exchange dwells on Henry Ford's rise from a poor boy earning \$3 a week to a multi-millionaire, it fails to prove the justice of existing conditions. An occasional exceptional poor boy will reach financial prosperity under any economic system. There is no need to worry about the future of embryo Henry Fords. But the average poor boy is not in that class. He will be in need of a job all of his life. Should we allow conditions to remain unchanged whereby men willing to work can be deprived of an opportunity to work?

Would not poor boys gain greatly if chances to become multi-millionaires were reduced and chances for jobs increased? Would not such a change be better for rich boys as well?

## WAITRESSES PROSPERING.

The Waitresses' Union is having little difficulty in enforcing its new wage scale calling for a dollar a week increase for waitresses, according to Secretary Laura Molleda, who says that practically the only employer who is not paying the new scale is the owner of a chain of restaurants patronized exclusively by the working people. The case of this employer is now before the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts and unless he comes to time at once his places of business will be boycotted.

## VICTORY FOR JANITORS.

The Janitors' Union has succeeded in signing up all vaudeville and moving picture theatres in San Francisco and securing an increase in wages for all janitors of 50 cents a day. This makes the wages of janitors \$24.50 for seven days and \$21.00 for six days. Able assistance was rendered the Janitors' Union by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and the Musicians' Union.

## WHY EMERSON LOST A THOUGHT.

In the days of Ralph Waldo Emerson matches were not sold loose in boxes, but were made up in "cards," as they were called, of a dozen or so, connected by a common wooden base, from which they were broken off as necessity required.

Emerson, as the story goes, used to place a fresh card of matches on a table by his bedside every night, together with a candle and some writing materials, in order that he might jot down at once any valuable thought that came into his mind during the night-watches.

One night he awakened with a particularly brilliant idea and bethought himself at once of his canny preparations for such emergencies. Reaching out, he grasped his card of matches, broke off the outer one, and struck it sharply on the under side of the table. It failed to ignite. Swiftly he struck the next and the next, but with the same result.

Even so great a philosopher began to grow a little annoyed. Sitting up in bed, with grim determination he broke off one match after another until the card was gone. Not one gave the faintest spark.

By that time the idea was gone, too, and so his only recourse was to lay himself down again to ponder over a new problem, to-wit, "Why wouldn't those matches light?"

Whatever his solution was, however, it probably had to be revised the next morning, when he was awakened by a startled outcry from his wife.

"Oh, what can have happened to my best tortoise-shell comb?" she said. "I left it on the table at the head of the bed last night, and this morning it's in fragments!"—"The Youth's Companion."



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

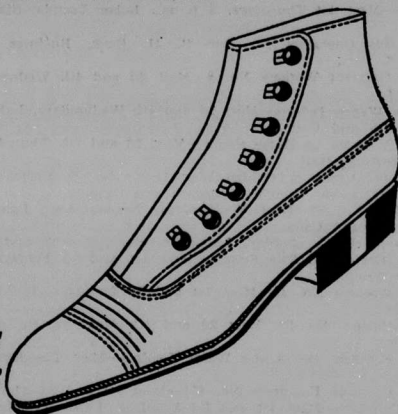
# Union Stamped Shoes

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GIVING THE GREATEST SHOE  
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GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS

## THE ALERT EMPLOYER.

By Emil Buehrer.

Last week's issue of the "Labor Clarion" contained an appeal from the Tobacco Workers' International Union to all trades unionists for a better demand for "union label" tobacco, as well as label merchandise in general.

Two local unions in Kentucky, confronted with the ever-increasing cost of living, were compelled to submit new wage scales to their employers. The employers, however, met this with a counter proposal, which carried with it a reduction of 40 per cent in the already inadequate wage, accompanied with the flat deft, that if the same was not accepted the employees would be locked out. These had been "union label" factories up to this time, and when the employers were told that it meant a withdrawal of the label, the unions were told to go ahead as the demand for union label tobacco was so small as to be almost negligible, and that consequently they could not compete with the trust shop which recognized no union, and consequently was able to undersell them in the market.

Evidently these employers are aware that a large number of "union" men smoke "Bull Durham"; that they must have it at any cost, and that when it comes to choosing between union principles and the acquired taste for the "Hop" in "Bull" it is much easier to discard principle.

There is a lesson to be learned from this, viz: That the manufacturers as a class have their eyes constantly on us to see just how closely we adhere to our ideals in practice, and if we are not true to them, they can afford to trade on that weakness by refusing to recognize unions or granting our demands whenever we present any.

Consequently, it behooves all trades unionists to insist on the union label, card and button, in season and out of season. Just as "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" politically, so it is industrially, and the instant we become careless or lax, that instant the employer is ready to pounce upon us and wrest from us all that we may have gained through years of persistent effort and toil.

Christmas is again at our door, and there will be the customary exchange of gifts. It is eminently proper that there should be some time

of the year when relatives and friends remember one another in this way. Few people when buying their dress kids ever think of the men and women who make them. Do they receive wages sufficient to live? Are their workshops sanitary? These and kindred questions seldom if ever enter the mind of the purchaser, who perhaps in the hurry and bustle of shopping is concerned solely with getting his wants satisfied. All trade unionists are requested this year, when buying gloves, or giving glove orders to specify "union stamped" gloves. Tell your lady friends about the glove workers, so that they, too, may enjoy the benefits of being permitted to organize.

## TO GET CHARTERS.

The boilermakers of Alameda County, now affiliated with the Boilermakers' Union of San Francisco, are soon to receive a charter for a separate organization from the International Boilermakers' Union.

The organizing committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has recommended that charters be issued to the recently organized warehousemen and to the film exchange men.

## STENOGRAPHERS ORGANIZING.

An aggressive campaign of organization among stenographers, typists, bookkeepers and general office employees of this city is being conducted by the Office Employees' Association, according to President William T. Bonsor. The union holds interesting meetings on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month in the Labor Temple. All office employees are cordially invited to attend these meetings with a view to joining the organization.

## COOKS' HELPERS PROSPEROUS.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Practically all of its members are employed, and the union is experiencing little or no difficulty in enforcing union conditions and wages in local restaurants. This union is the only local of its kind in the United States and is one of the strongest locals affiliated with its international body.

## TEAMSTERS TO ENTERTAIN.

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 has completed its arrangements for its annual family reunion to be held on Thanksgiving Eve at Eagles' Hall. The affair will be strictly invitational, and attendance will be limited to members of the union and their immediate relatives. The program for the evening will include a literary program, dancing and refreshments. An enjoyable time is anticipated.

This union has invested \$15,000 in Liberty Bonds and has contributed \$5000 to the striking platform men of the United Railroads.

## UNION INFLECTS FINES.

The iron hand of discipline is felt by a few members of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters who urged secession during the recent wage adjustment which included a short strike. Every move made was first submitted to the referendum by the officers of the brotherhood, but even this did not satisfy these "leaders," who now find themselves without an army and are compelled to pay stiff fines.

## DEMAND LIVING WAGE.

In Little Rock, Ark., in support of striking telephone girls, the business women's organization in that city passed the following resolution:

"After hearing all the salaries received by the telephone operators, we are convinced that no woman entirely dependent on her own earnings can live comfortably on less than \$8 a week, and that it is their right and duty to organize for the purpose of self-protection and bettering their condition."

## WANT WAGE INCREASE.

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters is advising employers that beginning January 21, 1918, wages of union carpenters will be advanced to \$6 per day, an increase of 50 cents per day over the present scale.

## STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

At New Brunswick, N. J., "The Home News" has signed an agreement with its organized stereotypers. Wages are increased \$5 a week for the first year, and \$1 a week each succeeding year until 1921.

## 600 GIRLS ON STRIKE.

At Mahanoy City, Pa., refusal of Isadore and Maurice Janowitz, shirt manufacturers, to raise wages, has resulted in a strike of 600 girls, who are being assisted by the trade union movement.

# The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Ere you ring those Wedding Bells  
Wend your way to Samuels:  
Home of pretty, precious things—  
House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings.

It isn't mere fancy or superstition; it's a plain fact, with a plausible explanation, that good luck is associated with the Samuels "Lucky" Wedding Ring.

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